

The Sentinel.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 16.

OFFICE: 71 and 73 West Market Street.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Indianapolis Sentinel for 1884...Daily, Sunday and Weekly Editions.

DAILY.

Delivered by carrier, per week.....\$ 25

Daily, including Sunday, per week.....30

Daily, per annum, by mail.....10 00

Daily, per annum, by mail, including Sunday, by mail.....12 00

Daily, delivered by carrier, per annum, including Sunday.....14 00

Daily, to newspapers, per copy.....5

WEEKLY.

Monday edition of eight-four columns.....\$2 00

Sunday Sentinel, by carrier.....2 50

To newspapers, per copy.....3 50

Weekly, per annum.....\$ 1 00

The postage on subscriptions by mail is prepaid by the publisher.

Advertisements supplied at three cents per copy. Foreign or other charges prepaid.

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Indianapolis, Ind.

The Sentinel is prepared to furnish a supplement to the State press, containing Governor Gray's inaugural address delivered on Monday, Governor Porter's last message, and the full proceedings of the recent Democratic Editorial Convention. Price per 1,000, \$3.50; for 500 copies, \$2.

How is it now? Does Grant still owe Mr. Vanderbilt \$100,000?

FENIANISM is red hot in all the mining and manufacturing districts of England.

MORRIS says "The Confederacy is in the saddle"—at least all who vote the Republican ticket.

The Ohio Asylum for weak-minded persons is away up at Columbus. Were it in Cincinnati the head-line editor of the Commercial-Gazette would have broken into it ere this.

GENERAL MAHON and Chalmers, of the Fort Pillow massacre, can give the genuine Republican rebel yell to tickle the most fastidious ears. They voted for Blaine.

Let us have all about the "bribery" of St. John. Is the trail getting too fresh for the Blaine organs? On with the bait, gentlemen. You seem to be growing less enthusiastic.

The Boston Post thinks that Jeff Davis has doffed his petticoats, and that General Sherman seems to have put them on. Several bloody shirt organs of the West have followed suit.

AND now it has been suggested that if Mr. Cleveland lives up to the true spirit of his letter, Mr. Arthur's Cabinet will be continued under the new Administration. Mr. Chairman Jones said they took no active part in the late campaign.

TALK about the warring Democratic factions of New York State. They are quite a happy family in comparison with the Republican cliques and cabals that are at present forcing an agreement upon some one man for United States Senator.

WE'll well! well! We are awaiting the appearance of that vigilance committee that lying correspondents of St. Louis and Chicago Republican sheets said would take the government of this city out of the hands of lawful authority and run it as they pleased. Let us hear from it.

THE cold water of indifference kills the public spirit of enthusiasm. That which is good should be taken straight.—New Orleans Picayune.

You can get it "straight" even in Tom Browne's district, but one must have the run of the drug store back yards—but perhaps we have mistaken your meaning.

It is said that when R. B. Hayes, of Fremont, O., appears in any of the large cities that the chicken market is immediately affected. The poll had so much to do with his great success in 1876 that it agitates the poultry nine years after. Poultry, however, should be spelled poultry. This explanation will doubtless force the point of the clumsy pun into a grindstone.

OUR esteemed contemporary, the editor of the Shelbyville Democrat, has drawn upon his devoted head a serious attack from the Michigan City Dispatch. The charge is that Scott Ray is rather a remarkable man in his friendships—leal, zealous and enduring. If the assailant, Brother Francis, desires a witness in support of his charge he can subpoena the Sentinel. We stand ready to testify to Brother Ray's faithful advocacy of the man and measure he believes worthy. The article from the Dispatch is on another page of to-day's Sentinel.

As Mr. IRVING was playing Shylock recently in a certain city a voice was heard to exclaim with all the force of genuine surprise, "Great goah!" An exchange gives the points of the sequel, which run something like this: The exclamation fell from a man from an out township, who, after the play, went behind the scenes to whip the Jew, but he didn't. Later at a hotel he was asked if he saw Shylock. "Yes, I seen him," said he, "and it is not the first time, either." "When did you see him before?" "Why, I seen that fellow in Moon Township last week peddling notions. It's the same Jew, and you can bet a hundred if he ever comes out there again we will not split hairs with him about a pound of flesh, for Frank McGinnis and I will skin him alive." "You are certainly mistaken about the man," said "No sir. He was trading cut buttons for wool, and he had the same pair of scales and the same ugly look." "But that Jew on the

stage was Henry Irving, the celebrated English actor." "That's enough; you can't fool me. I know my man, and I've been in the same fix myself as that young Antonio. That young fellow, Antonio, had been out 'log-rolling' and having some fun with the boys, and that Shylock had lent him some money and then wanted the earth, and he would have killed the young fellow with that carver if I hadn't been right there." Critics will please never again say that Mr. Irving's representations are "not natural."

MAKE IT A LAW.

The spirit and purpose of Senator Thompson's bill (No. 43), which appears in another column, has the hearty approval of the Sentinel. Equal and exact justice before the law for all citizens of whatever class, condition or color is demanded by justice and wisdom. The abrogation of the civil rights bill by the Supreme Court of the United States was not a decision that the provisions of it were not right, but only that the matter was one for State rather than National legislation. The spirit of universal liberty and equality of rights in the American mind calls upon the States to enact in substance what Congress had essayed to make law. We rejoice that the time has come when public sentiment demands this. We trust that Senator Thompson's bill, or one embodying its principles and purposes, will speedily become Indiana law. We would have it so by the unanimous voice of the Legislature. The God-given mind of the times demands that the State take this onward step to the music of advancing civilization, advancing liberty, morality and justice. Pleading as the work would be, by whatever party wrought, we deem it especially desirable that a Democratic Legislature shall accomplish this, thus refuting the aspersion upon Democracy that it does not favor the spirit which inspires this bill.

DO NOT OMIT THE CAUCUS.

It has been suggested, the Sentinel understands, by friends of Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees, that his reelection to the Senate be made without resort to the accustomed caucus. That this can be accomplished is conceded. That every Democratic vote in the General Assembly will be cast for him is admitted, and this knowledge is most gratifying to the Sentinel. But we beg leave to suggest that the future interests of the party will probably be best promoted by following the time-honored Democratic usage of calling a caucus and putting Mr. Voorhees in nomination. While the caucus is not actually needed in this instance, there being only one Democratic candidate, yet not to hold it would be to set a precedent which might work annoyance on some future occasion. For instance two years hence there may be more than one candidate for Senator Harrison's shoes, one of whom might object to the caucus then on the ground of its not having been held in 1885. We believe the caucus advisable. It can do no harm; it may do good for the future.

PROHIBITION IN IOWA.

The Davenport Democrat recently contained reports from the Mayors of eighteen of the leading cities in Iowa on the workings of the prohibition liquor law for the six months it has been in operation. In all but one instance the report of the law is regarded as advisable, as there are more saloons and more drunkenness in most places than under the old law, which made the licensing of wine and beer legal. Council Bluffs has 10 saloons more than before the prohibition law went into effect, Keokuk 15, Boone 4, Sioux City 13, Ottumwa 53, Okaloosa 1, Davenport 10, Des Moines 40, more than a year ago. The Mayor of Cedar Rapids writes that liquor is not openly sold in that city, which seems to be the only one of considerable size where a successful attempt has been made to enforce the law. The City Councils of Dubuque, Council Bluffs and Atlantic maintain the revenue formerly received from saloon license by issuing licenses for the sale of "legal drinks," which is only an evasion.

SENATOR McCULLOUGH, in an interview, sets forth his objections to the Legislature paying the expenses of a committee to attend the funeral of Mr. Colfax, and which prompted his proposed amendment. Certain it is that there have been exhibitions made and expenses incurred by junketing funeral committees in this country to cause the deceased, could they speak from their coffins, to protest against such affected honors. The Congressional Committee attending President Garfield's funeral, and that other which escorted the remains of Congressman Haskell to Kansas, did enough and spent enough to bring odium on the funeral committee business. Since no personal nor political prejudices against Mr. Colfax moved the votes against the resolution for the committee, we do not see wherein Mr. McCullough and his compatriots in the Senate deserve to be criticised.

MR. BLAINE is going to have a portrait of himself painted at the expense of the Government for darkening a spot on a wall of the State Department. Mr. Blaine had the selection of the artist for the work. Now, a few months ago Mr. Blaine was heralding himself as "the typical American," the protectionist of American labor and the chief tail-twister of the British lion. What, then, will be thought of Mr. Blaine when it is known that he chose a Britisher, Mr. Archer, an English artist now visiting America, to paint his portrait? What will say notable portrait painters of the country Mr. Blaine was so "rattankerous" a few months ago to protect against foreign labor?

A SYRACUSE, N. Y., special of the 14th says that Frankie Thompson Roberts, the midwife who was married to Charles G. Roberts in Chicago while they were traveling as members of the same show, gave birth, Wednesday morning, to a perfectly formed male child weighing seven pounds and a half, which died soon after its birth. Mr.

Roberts is only thirty inches high, and weighs but forty pounds. Her husband is six feet tall, and heavily built. It is not expected that the little woman will live.

THE case of alleged "bribery" charged by the Blaine organs upon Mr. St. John is going to pieces rapidly. Here is one of the latest indications of the rotteness of the charge. A Cleveland, O., telegram says that D. W. Gage, of Cleveland, the Prohibition State organizer for Ohio, who is one of the men mentioned as having been written to by St. John, in one of J. S. Clarkson's interviews, denies having received the letter, and is very bitter against Clarkson and Legate. He says that there is no truth in the stories of Legate and Clarkson. "I don't care about the letters. They are tricks. So far as this story connects me with the affair it is a lie. I saw Mr. St. John when he spoke in Oberlin, and I have seen him and talked with him since the election, and if there ever was a man in earnest in the Prohibition cause, he is that man. It is all nonsense to talk about his selling out. Those who know Mr. St. John personally know him to be an earnest, honorable, conscientious man. He is just as radical on this question now as he ever was." The question now is, how much money did Elkins and the other saints on the Republican National ticket offer to put up to Gross Mr. St. John off the Presidential race track?

ONE reason why we hope President Cleveland will Democratize the offices as rapidly as possible is that if he continues ever so few Republicans in office, that party will swear on holy writ in 1888 that the reform and prosperity wrought by the Cleveland administration was due solely to the continuance of some of its fellows in position. It isn't the emoluments Democrats are after so much; we have lived without them for twenty-five years and could do so for twenty-five more. What we most want is the exclusive honor of redeeming the Nation from dishonest methods and making it prosperous.

"SENATOR LAMAR," says a correspondent of the Cleveland Leader, "writes as though he were a monk in some old monastery of the fifteenth century. The letters are small and neat, and made in the up-and-down strokes in vogue before Spencer invented his curves and loops. It is a scholarly hand, and warmer than that of George Frisbie Hoar, which stands upon the paper as cold as Massachusetts and as reserved as Boston, without a period or a redundant flourish, and abbreviated at every point."

The supply of amateur telegraphers in the United States is far in excess of the demand. Many young people are deluded by the idea that only acquaintances with the alphabet and brief practice are needed to receive employment at \$20 per month. The Superintendent of the Western Union office in New York turns off a dozen applicants a day. Instead of \$20, the average pay per month of operators is somewhere between \$30 and \$40. It has been found that women are less available than men. They break down sooner. In rural offices, such as at railway stations and hotels, they do well, but, as a general thing, their nervous systems can not stand the strain of working long circuits.

A Brooklyn clergyman, Rev. Theodore Dressel, recently pastor of the German Lutheran Evangelical Church, has sued the trustees for \$250 back pay. His salary was reduced five and a half years ago from \$2,000 to \$1,500 per annum. He drew the latter sum per annum up to a recent date, when his services were arbitrarily dispensed with. Now he claims to have never expressly consented to the reduction. The trustees will deny that he was a pastor. He was a contractor, and, furthermore, that his ministry was not worth more than \$1,500. But how will a jury decide the latter question? Perhaps the plaintiff may be called upon to testify by preaching a sermon to the jury.

If Captain Phelan carries out threats he is making, he may put O'Donovan Rossa into a warm box. From his sick bed Phelan tells the public through a reporter that he is going into court to prosecute "the cowards who attempted to murder him." Reminded that O'Donovan Rossa in his paper had charged that he was a senator, Phelan said: "Wait till I get out of here; then there will be music. There's no music somewhere. I have documents in my possession that, if published, would startle two continents. I want to place my case squarely before my countrymen, and until they hear my side of this story I ask them to suspend judgment."

Approves Our Civil Service Talk.

To the Editor of the Sentinel:

SIR—In your article relative to the tenure of office in yesterday's Sentinel, you struck the key-note fairly and squarely, [and the party, people and politicians will support you. Take the bold, broad ground that all such legislation is not only unconstitutional, but inimical to our free institutions. Once permit a precedent to become established of that character, the freedom of the people to choose their own officers and servants will be denied and gone forever.

A few more such articles will set the Sentinel abreast of any of the leading journals of the country.

DELAWARE.

JANUARY 14, 1885.

SPIRIT OF THE STATE PRESS.

Shelby Democrat: Hon. John C. Shoemaker may well feel proud over his victory in the Blaine libel suit. He had much to contend against, but he met every point like a hero.

Madison Herald: The Courier is troubled again because it fancies it sees a movement on foot on the part of the wicked Democracy to capture the Supreme Court. The Herald suggests that the Courier dry its tears and take courage, because its nervous system will have to endure many terrible shocks before the Democrats have done capturing things. The "world do move," and the Courier's time for hindering such progress is at an end forever. "Tis sad, but 'tis true."

Decatur News: Why is it that when real estate has reached the bottom in prices that there is the least tendency to buy; but the history of the past and present verifies the truth of our assertion. It strikes us that there would be a good time to buy. For speculators or parties desiring homes, either on farms or in town, there could be no better time than

the present to purchase. Many are desirous to sell, which would be a relief to them and a saving to the buyer. There will undoubtedly be a revival in real estate in the near future. This stagnation can be but of short duration. Money is plenty, and all that is needed is a move to bring it to the surface, and that event, we think, is near at hand. If you will allow us to suggest, let us say that if you desire a farm or property in town, buy at once, and save money.

Seymour Democrat: Simplicity and directness are the features that are most wanted in our system of laws, and we trust that our Legislature, now organized and at work, will be conservative in the matter of legislation, and that the constantly increasing bulk of our State statutes will not receive additions, except in cases where the object to be attained is really urgent and important. All that need to be done can be accomplished in a very short session.

Fort Wayne Sentinel: In the mail service 18 per cent. of the Route Agents are old soldiers. It is to be hoped the Democratic administration will retain all such who have proved themselves competent and who have not prostituted their office for party's sake. Such men should have the preference over new aspirants. Many of the old veterans are incapacitated for hard manual labor by reason of disability received in the war, and are entitled to recognition from the county they fought to save.

A FAITHFUL ADVOCATE.

How Scott Ray, of Shelbyville, Has Clung to Mr. McDonald.

[Michigan City Dispatch.]

MR. Scott Ray, the very able editor of the Shelbyville Daily Democrat and President of the Shelby County Democratic Association, is rather a remarkable man in his friendships. We know of no newspaper man in Indiana either Democrat or Republican, whose fidelity is more loyal when enlisted than that of the editor of the Democrat. The man is at one time a resident of Shelbyville, when he first became impressed with this fact, and has since had occasion to observe this commendable feature of the man. Whenever Ray espouses the cause of a man down in the Democratic ticket fully understands that the man has come to stay, and that if he goes down, Ray, his champion, will be at the funeral to feel his pulse, in the hope that the victim may be able to enter another race. While this striking feature of Ray's life has made him enemies, it has also made him a host of friends who swear by him. We are prompted to make these observations by reading his paper and extracts therefrom concerning his long continued advocacy of Hon. Joseph E. McDonald for President, and now for a place in President Cleveland's Cabinet. We will need his devotion to the interests of McDonald while a delegate at Cincinnati in 1880, after it was manifest that Mr. Hendricks could not be nominated. From that time forward the Shelbyville Democrat was a McDonald "boom." It was the first paper in the State to advocate McDonald for President in 1884, and we might add that it was persistent in its efforts to bring that result about. While the Dispatch was the first to demand the renomination of the "old ticket," for reasons given, it had to admire McDonald's devotion to the cause of McDonald. Shelbyville is the old home of Mr. Hendricks, where he is loved by thousands, but that fact did not deter Ray from setting forth the claims of his friend in President Cleveland's Cabinet. He ground that the nomination of the old ticket was an impossibility, and that Mr. Hendricks was not a candidate for President. We met him at the Chicago Convention every day for a week, where he was engaged in vigorous advocacy of McDonald, in the interest of his favorite candidate. McDonald went down in the conflict, but the editor of the Democrat did not let up, but set himself to work before and since the election to argue the fitness of McDonald for a place in President Cleveland's Cabinet, and he looks very much like his efforts at this time to be successful, as all indications point in the direction of his selection.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

Senator Thompson's Bill for Providing Equal Rights and Privileges.

The following is the text of the bill (No. 43) introduced by Mr. Thompson, of Marion, in the State Senate:

AN ACT to protect all citizens in their civil and legal rights.

Whereas, It is essential to the purity and stability of democratic government, that we mete out equal and exact justice to all persons, whatever their race or color, religion, or political opinions; and whereas, Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, that all persons within the jurisdiction of said State shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges in said section enumerated, or by aiding or inciting such denial, shall for every such offense forfeit and pay a sum not to exceed \$100 to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction in the county where said offense was committed, and shall also for every such offense be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not to exceed \$100, or shall be imprisoned not more than thirty days, or both; and provided further, that a judgment in favor of the party aggrieved, or punishment upon an indictment, shall be a bar to either prosecution respectively.

Sec. 3. That no citizen of the State of Indiana, possessing all other qualifications which are or may be prescribed by law, shall be disqualified to serve as Grand or Petit Juror in any Court of said State on account of race or color, and any officer or other person, charged with any duty in the selection or summoning of jurors, who shall exclude or fail to summon any citizen for the cause aforesaid, shall on conviction thereof be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not more than \$100, or imprisoned not more than thirty days, or both.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect, and be in force from and after its passage.

A Jeffersonian Democrat.

John Bishop, of New London, Conn., announces by advertisement that he is a candidate for Collector of the Port. Part of his card is as follows: "The undersigned would say to his Democratic friends of the city of New London that he desires to be considered an aspirant for appointment as Collector of Customs at the port of New London, when the term of office of the present Collector expires. He claims for

himself the qualification, that Thomas Jefferson required, which was, 'If he honest; if he capable.' And further offers as a reason that he should have the appointment, an untiring fidelity to the Democratic party for fifty years, and that he never held an office of profit under the State or National Government."

The Bottom Question for the Next President.

[New York Sun.]

GROVER Cleveland was the nominee of a National Democratic Convention, and he was elected President mainly by the votes of men who had all their lives upheld Democratic principles, although they may not always have felt able to approve their party candidates. He also received some votes, which undoubtedly were needed to turn the scale, from men who had hitherto belonged to the Republican organization. Such limited recruitment from the ranks of whilom opponents is at once a cause and a consequence of the revolution in opinion implied by the transfer of preponderance from one party to another. Thomas Jefferson could never have been President without the help of some Federalist votes; Andrew Jackson must have failed in 1828, as he did four years earlier, had he not received support from some of those who had voted for Crawford, Clay or Adams in 1824.

But, although his vote was welcome, no Federalist expected or desired to be called to a high place in the councils of Jefferson unless he became an honest and avowed convert to the strict construction of the Constitution; and no man could hope to figure in Jackson's Cabinet who would not accept the fundamental tenet of Democracy. That tenet has not changed a jot in ninety years. Now, as then—with the prophetic instinct that in the loss of the habit of local self-government the whole fabric of civil liberty would lose its corner stone—it insists upon respecting the State as the basis of independence that is compatible with National cohesion and the letter of the organic law. This defined the primal Democratic doctrine rebukes the heresies of secession and nullification no less sharply than it repudiates the demand of public sentiment for an intrusive, all-absorbing, emasculating centralization which would render the sons of Virginia and New England as hopelessly incapable of self-control and self-protection as the misallied citizens of France. If Mr. Cleveland is a Democrat, he must be his deepest conviction that Federalist perversions and encroachments have gone far enough, and that it is of vital moment to the future welfare of this country that for a time, at all events, a strong reaction in favor of a strict construction of the Constitution should set in. Believing this to be for his party and for the Nation the one paramount consideration, he will not for a moment overlook it in the selection of his Cabinet. On all other public questions Democrats may fairly differ without impairing their title to represent the party standard. Like Republicans, they may affirm or question the wisdom of innovations in the practice of appointing to office in the civil service. Like Republicans, they may disagree about the expediency of stimulating native manufactures by a protective tax on imports. Like Republicans, they may even refuse now and then to vote for unacceptable candidates. But one thing no man can do, and preserve any claim to call himself a Democrat, much less to be honored by a post in the first Democratic Cabinet which Americans have seen in a quarter of a century. He can not disavow the bottom principles of the Democratic party; he must not proclaim from his seat in the Federal Legislature, or on a Federal tribunal, a more reckless defiance of the letter of the Constitution, a more lax and arbitrary theory of interpretation than was ever exhibited on the bench or in the Senate of the most headlong partisans of Federalist designs.

This is the touchstone by which real Democrats will measure the significance of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet appointments and test genuineness of his Democracy. He can easily inform himself beforehand how each of his contemplated councillors stands upon this vital question, for all the men qualified by experience and ability to serve in the Cabinet have been forced more than once during the last few years to define their position on the fundamental issue between the two great issues. He may place in his Cabinet protectionists or free traders, civil service reformers, or those who look askance upon the tariff, but Mr. Cleveland and his advisers have been forced more than once during the last few years to define their position on the fundamental issue between the two great issues. He may place in his Cabinet protectionists or free traders, civil service reformers, or those who look askance upon the tariff, but Mr. Cleveland and his advisers have been forced more than once during the last few years to define their position on the fundamental issue between the two great issues.

General Grant on Shiloh.

In his article on the battle of Shiloh, which will appear in the February number of the Century, General Grant, it is learned, scolds the theory that at the close of the first day of battle his army found itself in a defenseless position. Before any of Buell's troops had taken position he had given orders, he says, to his division commanders to attack at daybreak on the second day. "General Lew Wallace," he says, "decried the theory of the first day, 'arrived after firing had ceased, and was placed on the right. Thus night came, Wallace came, and the advance of Nelson's division came, but none—except night—in time to be of material service to the Union men. Shiloh was on that first day against large odds." The time of the capture of General Prentiss he fixes as certainly later than 4:30 in the afternoon. At that hour he was with Prentiss. "His division," he says, "was standing up firmly, and the General was as cool as if he had been expecting victory."

Comparing 1884 and 1836.

[New York Evening Post (Ind. Rep.).]

When the Republican party was last defeated, in 1856, not one word of reconciliation was heard. On the contrary, the managers filled the whole country with the sound of preparation for a new and mighty and decisive struggle of 1860. The speakers swarmed in all the halls and lecture-rooms, preaching the principles of the party and trying to make converts. The party newspapers were wholly devoted to the work of conversion, and the work of getting more votes for the next election.

Killed by the Cars.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 15.—A Warren, O., special says: William Barclay, a son of a well-known physician of Farmdale, was killed by the cars last night. Barclay had been drinking at a saloon just opened, and got on the track. Public excitement is high that the saloonkeeper took his departure.

Indians Starving to Death.

OTTAWA, Jan. 15.—Advice from Temiscamingue Reserve state that the Indians are in a destitute condition. At White River was found the body of an Indian who starved to death after eating his dog. The Indian Department is severely censured for mismanagement of the Indian fund.

The Dead Bodies of Four Infants Found.

FRANKLIN, Pa., Jan. 15.—The discovery of the bodies of four infants, ranging in age from one to three years, buried near Big Rock Ridge, at the lower end of the city, has created great excitement. The bodies were found in rough boxes, and one at least was recently buried.

GEORGE T. DOWNING.

An Open Letter to the Democratic Party by a Well-Known Colored Man.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The New York Freeman, the colored people's newspaper here, will publish to-morrow an open letter to the Democratic party, written by George T. Downing, a well-known colored man. The following is the text:

GENTLEMEN—I take the liberty to address you this open letter because you are Democrats and have influence with your party, and because I believe your devotion to your principles will admit of your advocating that the Democratic party shall hereafter favor the recognition of the colored element of the land as it has not heretofore done. I refer with some pride to the fact that my best judgment prompts me to address toward bringing about such condition of public affairs as would warrant a division of the colored vote, and that the effect would be a more intelligent regard the election of Hon. Grover Cleveland to the Presidency as a happy event. It affords an opportunity for the Democratic party to encourage a consistent and just policy toward the colored man, which, I believe, will be taken advantage of. The belief arose from expressions already made by the President-elect, and from encouraging declarations unexpectedly given by Wood Thomas A. Hendricks from the significant stand taken in Congress by such a number of Democrats on O'Hara's amendment to Reagan's Interstate Commerce bill; from the position affecting the civil rights of the colored man taken by Mr. Cleveland as Governor of the State of New York, and of similar just stands taken by a number of other Democratic States. The colored man has been upon them, they will be enabled in the future to discriminate and use more judgment as to what men to trust and associate with. There are Democrats who are as much disposed to deal fairly by colored men as are others, and who are not unusually disposed to be restrained by the element within the party which has caused the party to be distrusted and passed over at least twenty years in a more invidious manner than they will be enabled in the future to discriminate and use more judgment as to what men to trust and associate with. There are Democrats who are as much disposed to deal fairly by colored men as are others, and who are not unusually disposed to be restrained by the element within the party which has caused the party to be distrusted and passed over at least twenty years in a more invidious manner than they will be enabled in the future to discriminate and use more judgment as to what men to trust and associate with. There are Democrats who are as much disposed to deal fairly by colored men as are others, and who are not unusually disposed to be restrained by the element within the party which has caused the party to be distrusted and passed over at least twenty years in a more invidious manner than they will be enabled in the future to discriminate and use more judgment as to what men to trust and associate with.

(Signed) GEORGE T. DOWNING.

Newport, R. I., Jan. 8, 1885.

Indiana Inventors.

A weekly list of United States patents issued to the inventors of Indiana for the week ending January 13, 1885, and each patent in the list will bear that date. Reported expressly for the Indianapolis Daily Sentinel, by A. H. Evans & Co., American and Foreign Patent Solicitors, Washington, D. C. Charge for obtaining a patent, \$24. A copy of the patent law sent free on application.

W. H. Bravort, Vincennes, fence. Margaret Chilcoat, Auburn, combining ironing table and clothes holder.

G. W. Coense, Indianapolis, force pump. L. M. Emery, Leavenworth, medical still or vapor generator.

T. H. Harkerom, Fort Wayne, spark and cigar arrest.

T. H. Halberkom, Fort Wayne, car axle box lid.

Lucius Lybrand, Noblesville, paper box. Marion W. McLean, Posey Township, Fayette County, car coupling.

Edward Sherrill, New Pendleton, grain separator and cleaner.

Louis Townsend, Evansville, combined annunciator and spring jack.

Louis Townsend and K. W. Moore, Evansville, combined spring jack and annunciator.

C. W. Vogel, Centerville, arm-chair and writing desk.

Leonidas G. Woolley, Indianapolis, electric arc lamp.

"Ob, the Barty of Christian Charity!" In a little room on the third floor of a block on East Washington street is a woman who is very ill from the effects of a severe kicking given her by her husband. The property is owned by a man who wants her removed to the City Hospital, and who has tried to get the Board of Health to take hold of the matter. This organization declined, as it is not within the bounds of their duties, and referred the landlady to the City Dispensary physician. This physician could not perform the necessary surgical operation because another physician is in attendance, and until she is attended by a physician will not recommend her removal to the hospital. The physician in charge will not perform the necessary surgical operation until the money is raised to pay him for the services. Meanwhile the woman still lies sick in the little room on East Washington street.